The same subject was brought forward on several occasions before. It was discussed in 1908-09. The members were told that the matter had been referred to the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of Survey for suggestions. Pray for early disposal of the question.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under consideration. The subject is one bristling with difficulties and various remedies have been proposed. One idea is to raise the amount now received by 10 or 15 per cent. Something will be done to redress the grievance.

SUBJECT No. 91.

Payment of potgi.

Messrs. Nadig Bhishtappa, Rama Rao and Nadig Swami Rao, Sorab taluk, Chikka Guruvareddi and Virappa Reddi, Bangalore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Potgi according to revised rates may be granted to patels and shanbhogs with effect from the year of Revision Settlement and not from the year in which the revised scale is received from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. Revised scales have not been sanctioned in some taluks although four or five years have elapsed since the introduction of the Revision Settlement.

Reply of Government.—This is done in the case of revision of potgi after the introduction of Revision Settlement. It cannot be done in the case of the decennial revision of potgi under the Potgi Rules.

SUBJECT No. 92.

Each Circle to have a separate shanbhog.

Messrs. Srinivas Rao, Chitaldrug District Board, Dhalappa, Ramaswamiengar and Narasimhaiya, Anekal taluk, and Ramanna, Anekal Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The rule that each Circle shall have a separate shanbhog may be relaxed in the case of persons who are *hukdar* shanbhogs of more than one *firka* and who are competent to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the superior officers.

The rule does not allow one shanbhog to hold two or more *firkas*. There are only one or two villages attached to a *firka*. Consequently, the shanbhogs feel great difficulty for their livelihood, the potgi for one *firka* being insufficient. It is therefore requested that such of the shanbhogs as can conveniently manage two or more *firkas*, may be kindly ordered to hold two or more of them.

Reply of Government.—No general order can be issued. Individual cases of hardship may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners concerned, to whom sufficient discretion is given under the rules.

SUBJECT No. 93.

The abolition of the hereditary claim to shanbhogi office.

Mr. C. Rasool Khan, Anjuman-e-Islamia, Chikmagalur.

Summary of discussion.—The succession to shanbhogi office by hereditary claims may be done away with and the appointment of persons to the post may be regulated in the same manner as in the case of Government servants, the potgi being converted into pay. The potgi is paid at the end of the year. This is a cause of temptation to the shanbhog to utilize the collections. Cases of embezzlement are very common. Shanbhogs are able

to play a great deal of mischief in their villages, and it is not possible to detect it unless they can be transferred.

Reply of Government.—The system cannot be changed.

SUBJECT NO. 94.

Proceeds of patel *umbli* lands.

Mr. Ramachandrappa Dube, Kumsi sub-taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The scale of remuneration now granted to patels is low, as ample provision has otherwise been made for their maintenance in the shape of *umbli* lands. On the score that the remuneration is low several *hakdars* of late years get their pateli duties performed by gumastas. As the potgi granted to the gumastas does not suffice for their maintenance, they resort to malpractices in the collection of revenue. It is therefore prayed that orders may be passed directing that when *hakdar* patels fail to look after their duties, the proceeds of the *umbli* lands should be taken by the officiators.

Reply of Government.—Cannot be done.

SUBJECT NO. 95.

Remuneration of *totis* and *talaris*.

(*a*) Messrs Kodandaramasetty, Suryanaryana Rao, and Nanjappa, Tumkur taluk; Hema Hanumanthiah, Karnik Nallappa and Yejaman Huchaiya, Tumkur Municipality; Narayanasetti, Sivaramiah and Srikantiah, Maddagiri taluk; Agali Venkataramiah, Sira taluk; Madarsab, Ramanujiengar, Gubbi taluk; S. Hanumantha Rao, Devanhalli taluk; Nadiga Bhistappa, Rama Rao and Nadig Swami Rao, Sorab taluk.

(*b*) Messrs. Ramappa, Challakere taluk; and Hariyanna, Arsikere taluk.

Summary of discussion—(*a*) The *totis* and *talaris* have been enjoying service inam lands and *miras* as well, whereas patels and shanbhogs are paid only potgi. The village servants are thus benefited 4 to 6 times more than patels and shanbhogs themselves. For instance, in a village which has about 500 acres of land with an aggregate assessment of nearly Rs. 1,000, the remuneration of patels and shanbhogs ranges from Rs. 40 to 50, whereas the *miras* paid in kind to the village servants at the rate of 6 seers to an acre in addition to their service inam lands, amounts to seers 3,000 which, calculated at the lowest market rate, at present amount to Rs. 200. Thus 6 annas on every rupee of tax paid to Government is paid to these village servants. This works very heavily on poor raiyats when they have to pay their dues to Government even when crops fail and some lands hardly yield more than their assessment. Hence it is prayed that the present system of paying *miras* to the village servants may be abolished and a fixed allowance paid as in the case of patels and shanbhogs.

(*b*) As *aya* is not being regularly paid to *totis*, *talaris* and *nirgantis* by some of the raiyats, they are not performing their duties satisfactorily and the Government work often suffers. It is very hard for these minor servants to institute a revenue suit for the recovery of *aya* as they incur the displeasure of the villagers. It is therefore prayed that in lieu of *aya*, a cess may be levied and the remuneration of these minor servants paid in cash at the rate of not less than Rs. 2 and not more than Rs. 4 a month.

This was considered along with subject No. 96.